

Retzius, Müller, Kölliker, and Quatrefages speak of two eyes; Schultze only found a single one. By examining numerous individuals we find that some have two eyes, whilst others have only one. —*Comptes Rendus*, March 7, 1864, p. 479.

*Recent Discovery of Fossil Human Remains near Abbeville.*

The 'Abbevillois' of the 19th July contains a long account of recent discoveries of human remains in the valley of the Somme, not by the questionable intervention of the labourers, but by the personal exertions of M. Boucher de Perthes and his friends. At Moulin-Quignon, where the celebrated jaw was found, M. Boucher de Perthes has obtained numerous bones of men and animals from depths of from 2 to 4 metres in undisturbed beds; and on the 24th of April in the present year, Dr. Dubois and he found numerous fragments of bone in the yellowish-brown bed, 2 metres from the surface; and 60 centimetres lower down Dr. Dubois caught sight of an imbedded bone which proved to be a human sacrum. In the *sable aigre* in another part of the quarry, a bed so hard as to render the pickaxe necessary, a human tooth was seen fixed in its sandy matrix, and was extracted by M. Boucher de Perthes.

On the 1st of May the same gentleman found, at a depth of 2½ metres in the ferruginous bed, three fragments of a cranium in very bad condition, but probably human. The grey bed furnished, with some other bones, a fragment of a human tooth. On the 12th of May, M. Hersent-Duval, in company with MM. Boucher de Perthes and Dubois, extracted a fragment of a human cranium from its place at a depth of 2·30 metres.

On the 17th of May the party was joined by M. Martin and the Abbé Dergny, when they found and extracted a human cranium, which is said to be remarkably depressed at the summit. None of the party doubted that this bone had occupied the position in which it was found ever since the formation of the bed.

On the 9th of July the examining party was increased in number by several members of the *Société d'Emulation* of Abbeville, and again several fragments of human bones were seen in place and extracted. On the 16th a still larger body, including M. Buteux and M. de Mercey (the latter having come on purpose from Paris), proceeded to the scene of operations; the digging was continued down even to the surface of the chalk, and several human bones were found, one of them at the very bottom of the deposit, upon the chalk itself.

Among the human bones found are two fragments of the upper jaw and an almost entire lower jaw; the latter was obtained at a depth of 4·30 metres, and 22 metres from the resting-place of the jaw found on the 28th of March 1863, which the newly discovered bone is said to resemble in its form.

*Discovery of Fossil Stone Implements in India.*

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Professor Oldham exhibited a small collection of stone implements which had very recently been discovered by Messrs. King and